



Annual Results Report

Tearfund Food Security, Health Education & Nutritional surveillance in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Sudan)

February 2004 – February 2005

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Programme Title:	Food Security, Health Education and Nutritional surveillance in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Sudan).
OFDA Grant Number:	DFD-G-00-04-00064-00
Country/Region:	Southern Sudan / Aweil East & Aweil North Counties of Bahr El Ghazal Region Sudan,
Type of Disaster/Hazard:	Civil Strife
Time Period Covered by the Report:	14 th February 2004 – 30 th September 2004

I Executive Summary

After 7.5 months of project implementation, good progress has been achieved under the three objectives of the project. Concerning food security activities, a seed-fair that targeted 5,000 households was completed successfully with an additional 2,000 farmers and blacksmiths benefiting from selling their seeds and tools during the fair. 5 agricultural extension workers (AEWs) completed institutional training. In-house training of other AEWs continues. 176 contact farmers are being supported through the agricultural extension workers and 200 households successfully completed training in ox ploughing. 1,655 households are participating in rice cultivation activities. Cultivation activities are on schedule though the project is being affected by the below normal rains and consequently lack of required flooding levels. The 2004 rains in northern Bahr el Ghazal were late and have not been uniform across payams in Aweil East and Aweil North counties. The rains have generally been below the expected levels and some areas have experienced lower rainfall than others. 1796 fruit tree seedlings have been sold to participating farmers after training them in their cultivation. The number of households benefiting from vegetable gardening activities [278] was greater than the proposed number [50] as a result of project materials that remained from the OFDA funded project in 2003. One grinding mill is operational and 2 others will be installed in the coming months. Due to cost and technical implications, Tearfund will install one generator operated rice huller in place of the proposed 3-hand operated rice hullers. A total of 3 assessments will be carried out in the coming months to determine the impact of the food security activities and the grinding mills.

Different approaches have been adopted in disseminating health, hygiene and HIV/AIDS messages to the different segments of the community. The modes in use include training small groups of individuals under the village transformation programme to act as a stimulus for change within the community; reaching caretakers of malnourished children through the feeding projects; targeting school-going children through the child-to-child health education component and targeting army personnel within the County. HIV/AIDS education in the barracks has been difficult, as Tearfund has been denied access into the barracks. A number of commanders and some soldiers have however been reached outside the barracks and continued requests for access have resulted in a verbal commitment for improved access into one of the barracks.

As a result of the nutrition survey carried out in February 2004, nutrition projects funded by DfID are currently ongoing and benefiting over 2,400 malnourished children. A mid-term nutrition survey that revealed no increase in malnutrition rates in locations where Tearfund was carrying out feeding activities was carried out. A separate nutrition survey by MSF -F in locations where no feeding activities were ongoing revealed alarming levels of malnutrition and Tearfund increased its coverage to reach children in these locations.

II Beneficiary Numbers

	Objective 1: Food Security	Objective 2: Health Education	Objective 3: Nutrition
Number of beneficiaries targeted during the reporting period	57,065	37,150	1 survey
Number of beneficiaries reached during the reporting period	43,272	40,207	2 surveys 2,461 direct beneficiaries
Total numbers of beneficiaries reached	79,033		

This project has reached 79,033 beneficiaries in total, with 4,446 of them also benefiting from both objective 1 and 2.

III Objective 1 – Report Against Indicators

Objective 1 Food Security: To reduce vulnerability to food insecurity through increased and diversified crop production and use of improved agricultural techniques

Expected results	Indicators	Progress
Increased quantity and variety of food available to over 5,000 vulnerable returnee families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seed fair, ahead of the 2004 planting season, resulting in 5,000 returnee HH enabled to buy 8 Kgs of seed from a choice of at least 5 local varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5,000 returnee households reached with 8kg of different varieties of seeds

18 Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) and 180 contact farmers with improved knowledge on sustainable agricultural practices, modelling these practices on their land by February 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5 AEWs complete 3 months training with IAS and 2 AEWs complete 4 months training with NPA in improved agricultural techniques by February 2005 ○ 9 new and 9 continuing AEWs show a 50% increase in knowledge levels by February 2005 over baseline ○ 80% of contact farmers practice new agricultural techniques on own land by February 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5 AEWs completed training with IAS. Training of 2 AEWs with NPA will be carried out in the coming months. ● 9 new AEWs and 9 continuing AEWs from the 2003 project undergoing training ● 176 contact farmers undergoing training. Still too early to report fully against the indicator.
Ox-plough technology modelled through 200 participating farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100% increase of the land under cultivation for 80% of the 200 farmers who received an ox-plough by August 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 200 farmers reached, 100 ox-ploughs distributed. A survey to measure increase in land under cultivation scheduled for November 2004¹.
300 feddans of new land under rice production by December 2004, involving 150 new rice farmers, and 500 former farmers (2002 - 2003) continue to receive on-going support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yield from 650 rice farms at 1.35 MT per feddan by February 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 827 feddans² are under cultivation by 1655 farmers. 541 feddans is new land being cultivated for the first time by 1082 farmers participating in rice cultivation for the first time. 286 feddans are being cultivated by 573 farmers who have participated before. Too early to report on the yields
Wider diversity and number of fruit trees established in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Over 5,000 mango, citrus and guava fruit trees seedlings sold, living and being cared for by participating HH by February 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1796 mango, guava and citrus fruit tree seedlings distributed. Too early to report against the indicator.
3 new crops introduced in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 50 vegetable gardens producing beans, lentils and cow-peas by February 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 278 vegetable gardens of green grams, cow peas, tomatoes, kales and a new variety of okra established with contact farmers and other selected farmers
Reduced work-load for at least 500 women in food preparation through access to sustainable mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 hand powered rice hullers and 3 grinding mills running without outside assistance, being utilised by 1,000 local women at affordable prices by February 2005 ○ FGD with mother reveals time for food preparation is reduced, allowing time to be used more productively, for those with access to a grinding mill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1 grinding mill operational; the mill is utilised by an average of 658 households per month ● Two further mills and 1 rice huller will be installed and operational by the end of October. ● An assessment is scheduled for October / November.
Detailed assessment reports which will determine activities for 2005. This will include a yield assessment report and a post harvest assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least 2 reports on yield and harvest which will inform 2005 programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ First food security assessment scheduled for November and the second post-harvest assessment in early 2005

IIIa Narrative

Seed fair

5,000 returnee households received seeds and farming tools through seed-fairs in good time for planting. USD 37,500 was injected into the local economy through the purchase of seeds and tools from farmers in the community. Over 2,000 farmers

¹ The survey had to be postponed from the scheduled date (August 2004) to enable the completion of training activities and distribution of ox ploughs. Cultivation in 2004 was also delayed due to the late onset of the rainy season.

² Each farmer was allocated ½ feddan during land sub-division.

and blacksmiths sold seeds and malodas [local hoes] enabling the project to benefit over 7,000 households directly. Each of the 5,000 households was able to purchase at least 9.6kg³ of groundnuts, 4.8kg of sorghum, 1.6kg of simsim and one maloda. Under the seed fair system, vulnerable households were identified through the local administrative and social support structures and given monetary vouchers. Tearfund purposely targeted vulnerable returnee / displaced households with the aim of facilitating their re-settlement and decreasing their dependence on the host community. The selection criteria was agreed with the community and the definitions of 'displaced', 'returnee' and 'vulnerable' discussed to enable the community to understand the targeting and help avoid perceived feelings of discrimination. The community then identified the vulnerable returnee / displaced households, and the local administration with Tearfund vetting their selections. OTI and Tearfund funded the majority of the inputs for the seed fair.

Training of Agricultural extension workers and contact farmers

Five agricultural extension workers enrolled in the agricultural institute run by International Aid Sweden (IAS) in Aweil East County completed their training. Four of them successfully passed their final examinations. One failed and was awarded a certificate of attendance only, but has still returned with a significant level of skill and knowledge. Two additional agricultural extension officers will be enrolled in the NPA agricultural school in Yei by January 2005. The two will not be able to complete their training by the end of the project in February 2005. The delay in their enrolment resulted from the requirement by the school for advance application for admission, which was not possible as funding for this project had yet to be approved

A combined total of 18 agricultural extension workers [9 of whom were recruited in 2003] are undergoing training. All the AEWs are engaged in supporting contact farmers, rice cultivators and other farmers in the community as their knowledge of agricultural practices is sufficient for provision of such services.

176 contact farmers are undergoing training and receiving support from Tearfund through the agricultural extension workers.

Ox ploughing

200 farmers were trained in ox ploughing in the period February – September 2004. Training was carried out in pairs and ox ploughs distributed per pair [hence a total of 100 ploughs were distributed]. The ox ploughs were distributed on a cost-recovery basis [with each ox plough being sold at US\$ 40] with the intention of using the recovered funds to purchase other ploughs for distribution in the future. Tearfund is however reviewing the cost-recovery strategy in order to improve targeting. It was observed that households that were trained in ox ploughing hired their services to other households at an average of USD \$6 per feddan due to the huge demand for ox plough services.

Rice cultivation

1655 households⁴ are directly supported by Tearfund in the ongoing rice cultivation activities. A number of private rice growers are also cultivating alongside them and receiving training and advice from Tearfund agricultural extension workers and the FAO advisor.

The number of participants is almost twice that estimated in the proposal, due to the high demand of farmers to be included in the project and was facilitated by the seed recoveries from the 2003 project. Approximately 827 feddans in both Aweil East and Aweil North Counties are under cultivation.

Fruit tree seedlings

A total of 1796 fruit trees have been distributed at a fee to interested farmers in the community. Under 2003's OFDA funding, the seedlings were distributed free of charge. The decision to sell rather than freely distribute fruit trees was taken to ensure that only committed farmers able to nurture them benefited. This was in line with recommendations of a food security assessment carried out in March 2004 that evaluated the performance of seedlings distributed under the 2003 project.

Vegetable gardening

A combined total of 278 households benefited from the distribution of vegetable seeds and the accompanied training in their cultivation. The number targeted was well above the proposed number due to the balance of seeds from a similar OFDA funded project in 2003. In the first quarter, 146 farmers with access to river water were targeted. These farmers commenced dry vegetable gardening using treadle pumps (purchased in 2003 with OFDA money) and water from rivers in the two counties. In the second quarter, an additional 132 households were targeted. These were mainly contact farmers who are receiving intensive support and training from the AEWs.

Grinding mills

One grinding mill was installed in Maghok payam. Installation of other grinding mills is ongoing⁵. In the period February – September 2004, an average of 658 households grind their cereals at the mills every month. In the second reporting quarter, an

³ 7.0kg funded by OFDA and additional 2.6kg funded by FAO

⁴ 552 farmers began rice cultivation activities across Aweil East and Aweil North Counties, with rice seeds provided by Tearfund and OTI funding and rice threshers and staff salaries funded by OFDA.

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average of 1,000 were using the mill. This number declined as cereals in the community diminished during the perennial hunger gap period. The numbers are however expected to increase from October with the onset of the harvesting period.

A comprehensive survey to assess the impact of the mills in the community will be carried out in the next quarter. From discussions with some of the women bringing their cereals for grinding, it was established that the mill was welcomed in the community and was contributing significantly to reducing women's workload. Locations of origin of the women included neighbouring payams of Yargot and Malual East. The women walk up to 1 hour 15 minutes (7km) to reach the mill.

Assessment reports

A comprehensive yields assessment has been scheduled for November 2004 and a post-harvest report will be carried out in early 2005. Tearfund had anticipated carrying out a food security survey in August 2004 but due to the late onset of the rains and due to the fact that most food security activities had not been completed, it was decided to postpone the survey. Regular monitoring is however carried out through the agricultural extension officers. A survey focussing on rice cultivation was carried out by the FAO agricultural expert in August 2004. A summary of the results are contained in section **IIId** below.

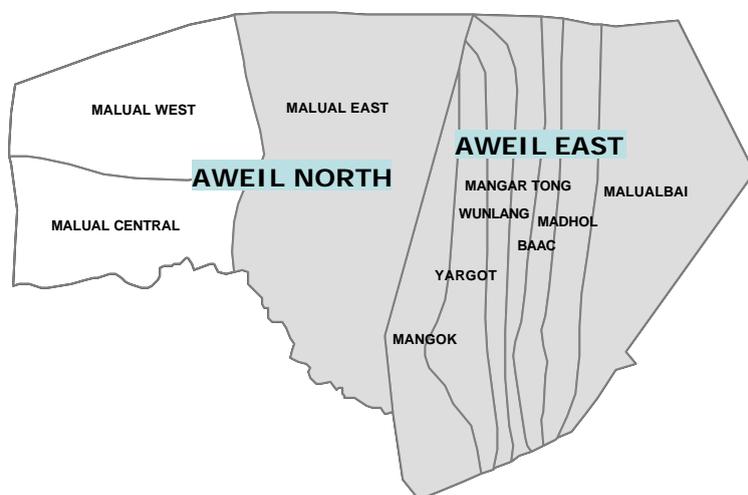
IIId Assessment and Surveillance Data Used to Measure Results

No comprehensive food security survey has been carried out to date. A survey on the impact of grinding mills on the community is scheduled for October 2004 and a food security survey is scheduled for November 2004. Data included in this report was obtained from monthly reports by agricultural extension workers, procurement and distribution records of farm inputs, financial records obtained from the committee running the grinding mills and a report by the FAO agricultural expert.

IIId Demographic Profile of Targeted and Reached Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of this project are drawn from all the payams of Aweil East County and one payam of Aweil North County as shown in the diagram below [Map 1]. The total population of the target area is approximately 429,265⁶.

Map 1: Target population



Different aspects of the projects target different population sectors. The table below shows this targeting:

Objective	Project aspect	Target population
Objective 1: Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seed fair ○ Agricultural training ○ Ox-plough technology ○ Rice production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Returnees ○ Selected farmers in the community and agricultural extension workers ○ Selected farmers in the community ○ Selected farmers in the community with access to land along the rivers

⁵ The process involves obtaining permission from the local authorities, mobilising the community, identifying the site, training of beneficiaries on how to run it and manage issues regarding finances and the maintenance of the mill, construction of facilities to house the mills and getting an engineer to do the installation.

⁶ NIDS 2003

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fruit trees ○ Vegetable gardens ○ Labour saving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farmers interested to purchase them⁷ ○ Selected farmers in the community ○ Entire community in proximity to the grinding mills
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IIId Quantitative and Qualitative Data

a) Summarised break-down of seeds and tools procured locally and distributed through the seed fair

Item	Quantity
Sorghum	24 MT
Groundnuts	35 MT
Simsim	8 MT
Maloda (local hoes)	5,000 pieces

⁷ The selling of fruit trees is aimed at targeting only farmers who are committed to nurturing them
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b) Beneficiaries of vegetable gardening [1st quarter] per payam

Payam	County	Number of participating farmers
Manghok	Aweil East	30
Wunlang		53
Yargot		33
Malualbi		10
Mangartong		10
Malual East	Aweil North	10
Total		146

Beneficiaries of vegetable gardening [2nd quarter] per payam

Payam	County	Number of participating farmers
Manghok	Aweil East	22
Wunlang		22
Yargot		22
Malualbi		22
Mangartong		22
Malual East	Aweil North	22
Total		132

c) Procurement and distribution of rice seeds [all rice seeds were procured locally]

Payam	No old farmers	Cost recovery Seeds (KG)	Farmers that received cost recovery seeds	Farmers that received seeds bought in 04	Seeds bought (KG)	Total cost in USD
Malual East	200	3425	135	79	1975	1,283.75
Mangok	30	750	52	50	1250	812.5
Yargot	33	825	33	176	4400	2,860
Wunlang	151	3225	129	137	3420	2223
Mangartong	80	225	9	100	2500	1625
Baac	36	200	8	83	2075	1,348.75
Madhol	0	0	0	100	2500	1,625
Malualbai	0	0	0	100	2500	1,625
Total	530	8650	366	825	20,620	13,403

NB: Not all farmers had received rice seeds by the time of compiling this table

Additional sources of data were used throughout the project such as:

- AEW records of exam results - 5 completed training 2 to start.
- Records of contact farmers – 176 being trained
- Ox-plough distribution records – 200 provided with training and 100 ploughs
- Records of new land under construction – 541 feddans under cultivation
- Fruit tree distribution records – 1796 distributed

d) Summarised extract from the rice performance assessment report by the FAO agricultural expert

This year's rainy season in northern Bahr el Ghazal has been characterised by long dry spells and scattered showers, and water in the rivers has been less than normal. This is impacting negatively on the rice crop and might significantly affect the harvest. A survey report compiled in September 2004 by the FAO expert revealed the following regarding rice farms in Aweil North and Aweil East counties:

County / farm	Condition of the rice farm
Aweil North	In a relatively good condition (weeded and well watered)
In Aweil East (Maghok & Mangartong)	In a fair condition (parts of the farms are well watered and weeding is nearing completion)

Aweil East (Baac, Madhol, & Malualbai)	Farms in dire need of flood waters
Aweil East (Yargot & Wunlang)	Chances of the farms receiving adequate water with the current rainfall levels are slim. Performance is uncertain

IIIe Success Achieved

Facilitation of resettlement by returnees

The Aweil counties started experiencing an influx of returnees from late 2003 as results of the gains of the ongoing peace talks between the Government of Sudan and the SPLA/M. According to unconfirmed statistics⁸, approximately 32,000 returnees arrived in Aweil East in the period from December 2003 – July 2004 [see Appendix 1]. Competition over local resources evident in parts of southern Sudan in previous years and anticipated by humanitarian agencies due to the influx of returnees has not been witnessed. This has been largely due to the increased humanitarian aid from international agencies, including Tearfund, who in addition to its OFDA funded projects in Aweil East and Aweil North counties is also responding to high malnutrition rates in this area through DfID funded community based feeding projects.

UN agencies in collaboration with CSI and local CBOs provide the transportation of returnees and MSF and IRC provide primary health services. Local leaders provide the returnees land for resettlement and cultivation. The local community has welcomed them and shared common resources and food in some cases⁹.

Expansion of rice cultivation

Through sustained funding from OFDA and support from UN agencies including FAO and WFP, rice cultivation is expanding in northern Bahr el Ghazal. Many local farmers have re-started cultivation and apart from supporting farmers participating directly in its rice cultivation projects, Tearfund has been able to support private farmers cultivating alongside them.

Approximately 21MT of rice seeds for the 2004 project were procured locally injecting over USD 13,000 into the local economy. Apart from assisting the local economy, the purchase has been a huge incentive to the re-establishment of rice cultivation in northern Bahr el Ghazal. Despite the variable harvest yields due to the unpredictable rain levels, rice is gradually becoming common in the household food economy alongside traditional foods i.e. sorghum, millet and groundnuts.

Improving the County's markets

For the second year running, Tearfund has organised seed-fairs in northern Bahr el Ghazal affording the County's farmers an opportunity to market their seeds. In addition to the proposed 5,000 recipients of seeds, over 2,000 additional farmers and blacksmiths benefited from selling their seeds and tools at the seed-fair. The local procurement of seeds ensures that all the humanitarian aid is utilised in the intended location. This has also contributed to the increased production by farmers through the realisation that they can produce for the local markets.

III f Constraints

- **Constraint: Mobility:** When compared to other years, the 2004 rains have been below normal. The rains have however hampered mobility due to the poor infrastructure in the County.
- **Actions taken:** To enable seed-fairs to be carried out as scheduled, Tearfund required that sellers transport their own seeds to and from the designated market locations. This significantly facilitated food security activities in light of the poor road infrastructure and the onset of rains

III g Overall Performance

Good progress has been made under all food security activities and the project is on course to meet the projected results.

⁸ Statistics obtained from the SRRC officials manning gates of entry into the counties

⁹ Only returnees whose families can be traced are provided with land. By the end of May 2004, those whose families could not be traced were still being housed in the compound of the local authorities. It remains unclear how they will be treated

IIIh Summary of Cost Effectiveness

It is still too early to assess the overall cost effectiveness of the food security element of the programme, as this will depend upon the results of the harvest, which is yet to be gathered. Current cost per beneficiary, against programme outlays to date for food security is \$4.67.

IV Objective 2 – Report Against Indicators

Objective 2 Health Education: To improve health and hygiene awareness and preventive practices and to strengthen women's capacities and quality of life through Community Health Education

Expected results	Indicators	Progress
Improved knowledge and practices amongst at least 4,000 families, on causes and prevention of preventable diseases including malaria, diarrhoea and malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 80% of community participants with a 50% increase in knowledge and 60% demonstrating at least 2 improved practices with regard to health and nutrition by February 2005 ○ 2,000 bednets used appropriately by families, in project area by February 2005 ○ Education messages lead to 400 locally made hand-washing facilities, dish-racks, clothes lines in use and 36 HH and 4 school latrines built with local resources by February 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Too early to report on this indicator; ongoing monitoring reveal a positive impact among the beneficiaries – see section IVd. ○ 1568 bednets distributed¹⁰ ○ The following results were obtained by September 2004: pit latrines - 155; leaky gourds -567; clothe lines - 854; bath shelters - 279; dish rack - 478; disposal pits 119; and, pot stands – 515.
Improved knowledge and preventive practices in HIV/AIDS of 500 at risk individuals and 2,000 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 80% of soldiers at the army barracks, 80% of the 2,000 families and 70% of children at the schools know 3 methods of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention by February 2005 ○ End of project KAP survey reveals 80% of participants have knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is still early to report on the effectiveness of training, which is still ongoing. However 2,116 households and 625 individuals have been reached with HIV/AIDS messages. ○ End of project KAP survey not carried out yet.

IVa Narrative

The following health education modes are used in the dissemination of health, hygiene and nutrition messages:

- Use of the Village Transformation Training (VTT) method under which a small number of individuals selected on the basis of their villages of origin are given intense training and graduate to disseminate similar messages to their neighbours and act as stimulus for change within the community
- Carrying out health education sessions at the feeding projects spread throughout the county
- Carrying out HIV/AIDS awareness within the local militia barracks of the SPLA/M
- Carrying out child to child education within the neighbouring schools

Health education activities have progressed well and a significant level of adoption of good practice has been reported amongst project beneficiaries. Access to the barracks and consequently to the armed forces has however been very restricted. Tearfund has been able to reach 87 soldiers of whom 36 have been officers. The importance of officers providing HIV/AIDS messages to the soldiers under their command has been emphasized. Efforts to gain access to the barracks continue. Tearfund has received

¹⁰ The total number of nets to be distributed in accordance with the Agreement Budget of Attachment 1 – Schedule is 1,300 nets. It was however possible to distribute more nets due to discounts obtained and the lower than expected prices
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verbal commitments for improved access from October 2004. Through educating the church leaders and schoolteachers, Tearfund has been able to ensure the passing of HIV/AIDS messages through churches and the teaching on it through schools.

IVb Assessment and Surveillance Data Used to Measure Results

Health extension workers obtained data used in this report through monitoring reports of the beneficiaries of health education and reports

IVc Demographic Profile of Targeted and Reached Beneficiaries

Refer to IIIc

Different aspects of the project target different population sectors. The table below shows this targeting:

Objective 2: Health Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VTT ○ HIV/AIDS awareness ○ Child to child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Selected caretakers in the community and through them, other caretakers in the community ○ Personnel in the neighbouring barracks and members of the community at large ○ Pupils in schools
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IVd Quantitative and Qualitative Data

Table 1: Results obtained by health education beneficiaries

Month	Latrine	Leaky gourds	Cloth line	Bath shelter	Dish rack	Disposal pit	Pot stand
January	8	0	2	0	0	0	0
February	17	22	96	4	96	11	39
March	26	106	206	18	59	3	115
April	64	298	206	51	64	16	214
May	6	14	23	5	13	0	0
June	16	56	181	124	147	2	88
July	5	22	59	25	40	49	56
Aug	5	29	58	29	35	38	3
Sept	8	20	23	23	24	0	0
Total	155	567	854	279	478	119	515

Sources of information referenced during project implementation were:

- Reports by health educators (from which the table above was compiled)
- Health education monitoring, assessment and workshop reports by the OLS health education co-ordinator
- KAP survey report – [2003 project]
- The 2003-04 annual needs assessment report

IVe Success Achieved

Health education in schools

Tearfund has developed a health education curriculum that has been incorporated into the schools curriculum.

HIV/AIDS awareness

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS has increased significantly amongst project beneficiaries and an interest in discussing the disease awoken in the community. HIV/AIDS teaching in local schools was initiated through a workshop for teachers and through incorporating it in the health education syllabus formulated for local schools.

IVf Constraints

Constraint:

Due to limited access to barracks it has not been possible to calculate a baseline figure for the number of soldiers in the barracks. It has further been difficult to carry out HIV/AIDS awareness activities within the barracks.

Action taken: Tearfund has continued to request for permission to carry out HIV/AIDS within the barracks. Improved access is expected from October 2004 following discussions with the relevant officers.

IVg Overall Performance

The overall performance of the project is good. It is anticipated that the project will meet most of the proposal indicators.

IVh Summary of Cost Effectiveness

It is too early to assess overall effectiveness of the CHE element as education activities are still ongoing and KAP surveys have yet to be carried out. Cost per beneficiary for this objective, based on outlay to date, is \$4.08.

V Objective 3 – Report Against Indicators

Objective 3 Nutrition: To ensure that emergency nutritional responses are undertaken based on accurate assessment and a sound understanding of the root causes of malnutrition in the project area

Expected results	Indicators	Progress
Nutritional surveys completed in the project area at critical periods through 2004 and early 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two 30x30 2 stage cluster surveys undertaken to internationally accepted standards in February -March and October - November 2004 ○ Timely nutritional responses provided in the project area (supplementary and/or therapeutic responses) which avert further increases in global acute malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In addition to the baseline survey, a mid-project survey was carried out in August 2004 ○ The baseline survey led to the establishment of a feeding programme in March 2004 funded by DFID. ○ Responded to MSF nutrition survey in July 2004 with a feeding intervention in Yargot
Improved analysis of nutritional situation and root causes of malnutrition disseminated to nutrition agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food Security Analysis Group, Nutrition Task Force and FEWSNET adopt technical knowledge and analysis of nutritional situation, as provided by Tearfund, in their County analysis, nutrition and monthly reports respectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Results of the surveys were adopted and disseminated by FEWSNET, UNICEF-led nutrition focus co-ordination group and incorporated into the country-wide analysis by the Food Security Analysis Group. Results were also adopted in Starbase where they are available for further use and analysis.

Va Narrative

A baseline survey of children under 5 was carried out in February 2004. According to the survey report, global and severe acute malnutrition rates of 13.6% and 1.3% in Aweil East / North County were identified. These rates were significantly higher in children aged 6 – 29 months at 15.9% and 2.1% global and severe acute malnutrition rates. The survey recommended supplementary and therapeutic feeding projects to:

- respond to the already existing malnutrition levels
- prevent an increase in the levels of malnutrition
- prepare for the influx of returnees whose nutritional status were unknown and were expected to affect the existing status in the host communities

As part of the monitoring exercise, Tearfund carried out another survey in August 2004 in locations where it was implementing feeding projects. The survey revealed no increase in malnutrition levels when compared to the February 2004 rates. At the same time, MSF-F was carrying out a nutrition survey in parts of Aweil East County where Tearfund was not implementing feeding projects. The results of the MSF-F survey revealed significant levels of malnutrition. Tearfund therefore expanded its feeding programme to cover Maghok, Yargot and Wunlang payams.

Vb Assessment and Surveillance Data Used to Measure Results

Sources of information / data:

- Tearfund February 2004 nutritional survey
- MSF-F August 204 nutritional survey
- Tearfund August 2004 nutritional survey
- Anthropometric measurements in the feeding projects
- Monitoring reports by nutrition extension workers

Vc Demographic Profile of Targeted and Reached Beneficiaries

Refer to IIIc.

The feeding projects targets only malnourished children below five years. [The February 2003 survey revealed a global malnutrition rate of 13.6%. From the NIDS population figures, the population of the County is 429,265; of which it is normally assumed comprises 20% under fives. The number of under-fives who were malnourished was therefore approximated at 11,676].

Vd Quantitative and Qualitative Data

- Two 30x30 3 stage cluster surveys undertaken to internationally accepted standards in February/March and October/November 2004.
- Historical nutrition record levels – global and severe
- Data provided through NGO co-ordination activities/fora

Ve Success Achieved

Over 2400 malnourished children are been fed in Aweil East County as a result of nutritional surveillance activities.

Vf Constraints

None

Vg Overall Performance

The table below summaries results achieved in the feeding projects [funded by DFID]. These figures are for the period February – July 2004 and therefore not up to date.

Indicator	Supplementary feeding	Outpatient therapeutic feeding	Total
	Number	Number	
Admitted	1479	318	1797
Discharged	181	113	294
Deaths	0	2	2
Defaulters	80	4	84

The nutrition project aims at:

- providing decentralised dry supplementary feeding provided to at least 5500 moderately malnourished children under five years
- admitting at least 400 severely malnourished children admitted into therapeutic feeding project (this number includes children referred to the MSF F TFC)
- providing outpatient therapeutic treatment of at least 900 severely malnourished children

Vh Summary of Cost Effectiveness

This project has been cost effective. The monitoring activities at the start of the project identified alert levels of malnutrition in the under 5 population and justified a Tearfund nutritional intervention saving many lives and protecting others from illness related to malnutrition. As well as benefiting the malnourished children of the Aweils, the information shared within the nutrition and food security co-ordination fora has had a much wider impact on food security and subsequent nutrition analysis across in the region.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Returnees figures from SRRC [number of returnees declined with the onset of the rainy season but is expected to start rising in October as the rains decline]

Month	Payam						
	Malualbai	Madhol	Mangargong	Wunlang	Yargot	Manghok	Baac
Dec-03	438	552	504	402	594	492	504
Jan-04	594	612	1170	534	1182	1704	756
Feb-04	2292	2466	2556	2688	2256	2214	2418
Mar-04	264	262	261	262	264	262	264
Apr-04	615	181		360	490	283	582
May-04	57	96		122	45	40	198
Jun-04	40	39		48	62	28	56
Jul-04	20	28		10	22	18	25

SF 269 – FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT

(Long Form)

(Follow instructions on the back)

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted OFDA	2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned By Federal Agency DFD-G-00-04-00064-00	OMB Approval No. 0348-0039	Page 1	Of Page 1
3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address, including ZIP code) TEARFUND, 100 CHURCH ROAD, TEDDINGTON, MIDDLESEX TW11 8QE UK				
4. Employer Identification Number 12504	5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number	6. Final Report ? Yes ? No X		7. Basis ? Cash X ? Accrual
8. Funding/Grant Period (See instructions) From: (Month, Day, Year) 02-14-04	To: (Month, Day, Year) 02-13-05	9. Period Covered by this Report From: (Month, Day, Year) 02-14-04		To: (Month, Day, Year) 09-30-04
10. Transactions:		I Previously Reported	II This Period	III Cumulative
a. Total outlays		301,756	100,562	402,318
b. Refunds, rebates, etc				
c. Program income used in accordance with the deduction alternative				
d. Net outlays (line a, less the sum of lines b and c)		301,756	100,562	402,318
Recipient's share of net outlays, consisting of:				
e. Third party (in-kind) contributions				
f. Other Federal awards authorised to be used to match this award				
g. Program income used in accordance with the matching or cost sharing alternative				
h. All other recipient outlays not shown on lines e,f or g				
i. Total recipient share of net outlays (Sum of lines e,f,g and h)				
j. Federal share of net outlays (line d less line i)		301,756	100,562	402,318
k. Total unliquidated obligations				
l. Recipients share of unliquidated obligations				
m. Federal share of unliquidated obligations				
n. Total Federal share (sum of lines j and m)		301,756	100,562	402,318
o. Total Federal funds authorised for this funding period		301,756	128,000	429,756
p. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (Line o minus line n)			27,438	27,438
Program income, consisting of:				
q. Disbursed program income shown on lines c and/or g above				
r. Disbursed program income using the addition alternative				
s. Undisbursed program income				
t. Total program income realised (Sum of lines q,r and s)				
11. Indirect Expense	a. Type of Rate (Place "X" in appropriate box)			
	? Provisional	? Predetermined	? Final	? Fixed
	b. Rate	c. Base	d. Total Amount	e. Federal Share
12. Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation.				
13. Certification: I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that this report is correct and complete and that all outlays and unliquidated obligations are for the purposes set forth in the award documents.				
Typed or Printed Name and Title Mr Nick Roberts – DMT Finance Manager			Telephone (Area code, number and extension) +44 208 943 7931	
Signature of Authorized Certifying Official			Date Report Submitted 10-29-04	

